

Part B:

Directions: (Questions 11-15) In the following letter some words or phrases are missing. Under the letter there are four choices for each item marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). You should find the one choice which best fits in the blanks. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

Dear Madam

It is with regret that we now give you formal notice that your account has been closed. Your credit limit has been (11) by over \$100. Customers are asked to (12) in writing of they wish their credit to be extended, and this was not done, You (13) last month that this would be the result. In accordance with the conditions of use, a copy of which has already been sent to you, the whole of the balance is payable with immediate effect. You are (14) to return to us your credit card, but before doing so it should be *cut in half* for security.

A preaddressed envelope (not pre-paid) is (15).

Yours faithfully.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11- 1) excepted | 2) exceeding | 3) expanded | 4) expanding |
| 12- 1) apply | 2) reply | 3) request | 4) inform |
| 13- 1) were warned | 2) warned | 3) noticed | 4) had noticed |
| 14- 1) required | 2) ordered | 3) expecting | 4) requesting |
| 15- 1) enclosed | 2) sent | 3) enclose | 4) send |

Since it is not known whether plants feel pain or discomfort, and since, in *arw* case, plants do not speak or otherwise communicate to us, it is difficult to pinpoint exactly when a plant is diseased. It is accepted that a plant is healthy, or normal, when it can carry out its physiological functions to the best of its genetic potential. The meristematic (cambium) cells of a healthy plant divide and differentiate as needed, and different types of specialized cells absorb water and nutrients from the soil, translocate these to all plant parts, carry on photosynthesis, translocate, metabolize, or store the photosyn-

thetic products, and produce seed or other reproductive organs for survival and multiplication. Whenever the ability of the cells of a plant or plant part to carry out one or more of these essential functions is interfered with by either a pathogenic microorganism or an adverse environmental factor, the activities of the cells are disrupted, altered, or the cells malfunction or die, and the plant becomes diseased.

16-According to the passage, the necessary differentiation in cells is carried out by

- 1) specialized cells 2) soil nutrients 3) cells of a healthy plant 4) meristematic cells

17-Based on the text, cells are responsible for the production of reproductive organs.

- 1) cambium 2) healthy 3) plant 4) specialized

18-According to the passage, the plants become diseased because of the interference of

- 1) a pathogenic microorganism only
2) an adverse environmental factor
3) an adverse environmental factor or a pathogenic microorganism
4) both a pathogenic microorganism and an adverse environmental factor

19-What does the word ‘these’ (underlined) refer to?

- 1) nutrients 2) water and nutrients 3) plant parts 4) specialized cells

20-What does the word ‘inhibited’ (underlined) mean?

- 1) activated 2) changed 3) restricted 4) produced

Although some pathogens may use mechanical force to penetrate plant tissues, the activities of pathogens in plants are largely chemical in nature. Therefore, the effects caused by pathogens on plants are almost entirely the result of biochemical reactions taking place between substances secreted by the pathogen and those present in, or produced by, the plant.

The main groups of substances secreted by pathogens in plants that seem to be involved in production of disease, either directly or indirectly, are enzymes, toxins, growth regulators, and polysaccharides. These substances

vary greatly as to their importance in pathogenicity, and their relative importance may be different from one disease to another. Thus, in some diseases, such as soft rots, enzymes seem to be by far the most important, whereas in diseases like crown gall, growth regulators are apparently the main substances involved.

21-According to the passage, biochemical reactions are responsible for

- 1) produced pathogens
- 2) the pathogenic effects on plants
- 3) substances secreted by the pathogen
- 4) the activities of pathogens

22-The relative importance of vary from one disease to another.

- 1) disease production
- 2) enzyme
- 3) pathogens
- 4) secreted substances in plants

23-Based on the text, growth regulators play a more important role in than in soft rots.

- 1) crown gall
- 2) enzymes
- 3) growth regulator
- 4) polysaccharides

24-In this passage, the word “penetrate” (paragraph I underlined) means to something.

- 1) come into
- 2) go through
- 3) make a way onto
- 4) make a way out of

25-Which of the following options can be considered the best topic for the passage?

- 1) Chemical Weapons of Pathogens.
- 2) Physical Force of Plant Tissues
- 3) Biochemical Reactions in pathogens
- 4) The Relative Importance of Pathogenicity

The eukaryotes possess a true nucleus (karyon) which contains the major part of the genome distributed on a set of chromosomes. These chromosomes are replicated by a process known as mitosis. In the chromosomes, DNA is associated with histones (basic proteins). The eukaryotic cell also contains organelles such as mitochondria and (in plants) chloroplasts that contain a small portion of the genome in the form of closed circular-DNA molecules. The ribosomes of eukaryotes are relatively large (80S).

The prokaryotes lack a true membrane-bounded nucleus. DNA exists as a closed circular molecule in the cytoplasm. This single ‘bacterial chromosome’ contains all the information

necessary for reproduction. In addition, there may be one or more small, circular DNA molecules, called plasmids; these are usually dispensable for reproduction but may encode some metabolic functions. The prokaryotic cell does not contain distinct membrane-bounded organelles. Any subdivision of the cell interior into compartments is less definite than in eukaryotes. Prokaryotic ribosomes are relatively small (70S). The properties of prokaryotic ribosomes and enzymes involved in protein synthesis, as well as the structure of prokaryotic cell walls, are the bases for the selective effects of several antibiotics.

26-Mitochondria and chloroplasts are found in

- 1) basic proteins 2) organelles 3) the eukaryotic cell 4) the prokaryote

27-According to the passage, one cannot find a real membrane—bounded nucleus in the

- 1) cytoplasm 2) eukaryotic cells 3) ribosomes of eukaryotes 4) prokaryotes

28-Based on the text, the selective effects of many antibiotics are due to the

- 1) protein synthesis as well as enzymes
2) properties of prokaryotic ribosomes and enzymes
3) small size of prokaryotic ribosomes
4) structure of prokaryotic cell walls only

29-The necessary information for reproduction exists in the

- 1) cytoplasm 2) circular molecule 3) plasmids 4) circular DNA molecules

30-What does the word “distinct” (paragraph 2 — underlined) mean?

- 1) visible 2) definite 3) similar 4) productive

